



157

62

14.4 53, 23. 4

\*



**Harvard College Library**

BOUGHT FROM THE INCOME OF THE

**KENNETH MATHESON TAYLOR  
FUND**

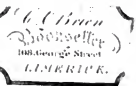
for the purchase of books in the Department of  
*English Literature*

GIVEN IN 1899 BY

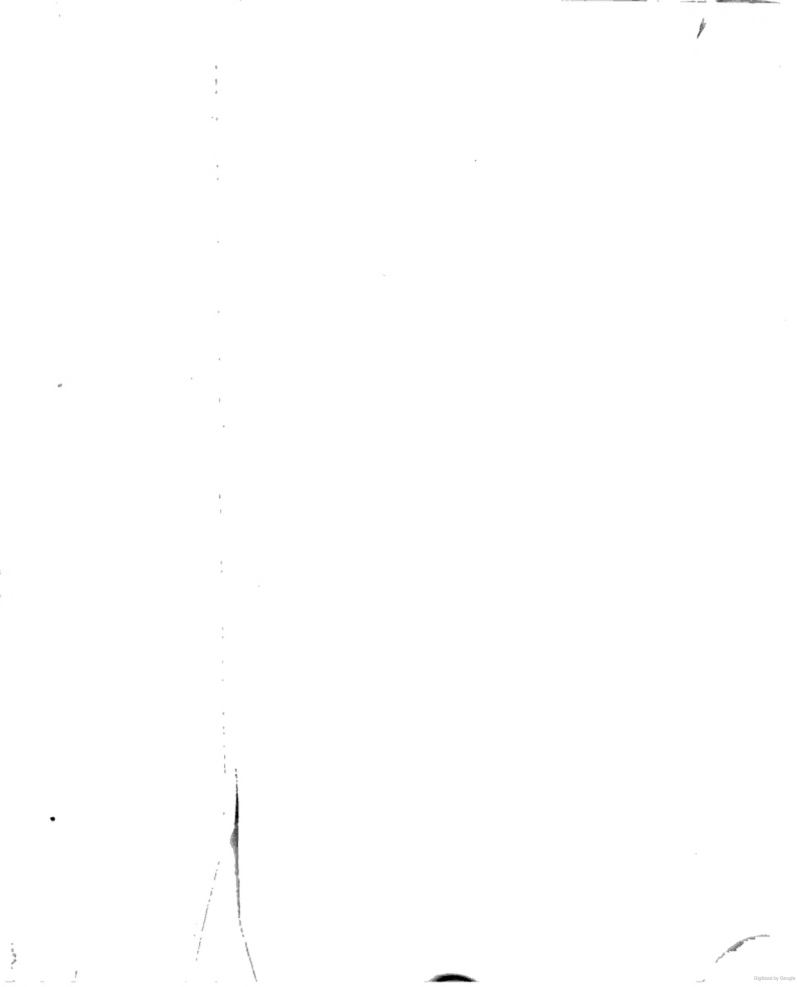
**JESSIE TAYLOR PHILIPS**

in memory of her brother, **KENNETH MATHESON TAYLOR**,  
of the Class of 1890, who died October 14, 1895.

Received Jan. 2, 1907



Handwritten signature: *Wm. Zöckler*





SOME RULES AND ORDERS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

THE HOUSE OF AN EARLE.

SET DOWNE BY *Richard Brathwaite.*



*R. Brathwaite.*

London:

PRINTED FOR R. TRIPHOOK, OLD BOND STREET,  
BY BENJAMIN BENSLEY, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET.

---

1821

14453.23.4

\*



Taylor fund

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

**THERE** is scarcely any subject more interesting than that which relates to the Manners and Customs of our Ancestors, and this Document is one of the very few which has been handed down concerning the Domestic Management of the houses of persons of high rank, which in the succeeding reign underwent an almost total change. The following List of Works which have been printed on the same subject, or connected with it, is given, in order that the reader may form his own comparison between the dry Detail and the *Naïveté* with which these "Rules and Orders" are set forth.

The MS. from which it has been printed was purchased at the Sale of a portion of the Library of the late Mr. Ruding, in April 1821.

1. **THE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK**, edited by Dr. PERCY; first printed in 8vo. and again in the 4th volume of the *Antiquarian Repertory*, 4to. 1810.
2. A **BREVIATE** touching the Order and Governmente of the House of a Nobleman. 1605. Communicated by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and printed in the 13th vol. of *The Archaeologia*.
3. **ORDERS** made by HENRY, Prince of Wales, respecting his Household, in 1610. Communicated by F. DOUCE, Esq. and printed in *The Archaeologia*, vol. 14.
4. Collection of **ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS** for the Government of the Royal Household, made in divers reigns, from Edward III. to William and Mary.





Some Rules and Orders for the Government  
of the House of an Earle, set downe  
by R. B. at the instant request  
of his loving frende, M. L.

---

*What Officers and Servants the state of an Earle requireth to have:  
which may be added unto, or diminished, as pleaseth  
his Lordshipp.*

FIRST a Steward, a Treasurour, and Comptroler, which three are to be called the chiefe Officers. He may have an Auditor, and a Receiver; but these are extraordinary, and two of the cheefe Officers (being men of experience) may supply those places; the one in taking accompt, the other in receiving rents and profitts, and thereby free the Earl from fees that belong to those Officers. He may have a Clarke Comptroler, but that needeth not, if the cheefe Officers be painefull in their places. He is to have two gentelmen Ushers, a Preacher or Chaplaine in ordinarye, besides as many extraordinarye as he pleaseth. A gentelman of the Horse, A Secretarye, tenn gentelmen waiters, two gentlemen pages, a Clarke of the Kitchin, an Yeoman Usher, and Groome of the great Chamber, Two Yeomen of the Wardrobe of apparell for the Earle and Ladye: Two Groomes for their bedchamber, one Yeoman and Groome for the Wardrobe of Bedds. An Yeoman Vsher, and Groome for the Hall. An Yeoman and Groome for the Sellor, An Yeoman and Groome for the Pantry. An Yeoman and Groome for the Buttery. An Yeoman for the Ewerye. An Yeoman of the Horse. An Yeoman rider. Five Musitions. Six Yeomen waiters. Two Footemen.

An Yeoman Purveyor. A master Cooke, Under Cookes and Pastry men three. An Yeoman and Groome in the Squillerye. One to be in the Larder and Slaughter house. An Achator. Conducts and Kitchin boyes three. Two in the woodyard. In the Bakehouse, Brewhouse, and Granorye, five. A Trumpeter. A Drumme. An Yeoman and Groome in the Armorye. An Yeoman and Groome for the garden. A coacheman, A waggoner, Six Groomes for the Stable, A groome for the Lawndry, Two Yeomen Porters.

Gentlewomen, Chambermaydes, and Lawnderers, the number to be set downe by the Earle and his Ladye.

The Earle having furnished himselfe with that number of Officers and Servants as it pleaseth him to keepe, and (for that it may be) that some of his gentlemen waiters are by birth and discent of better place then those the Earle shall make choise of to be his cheefe Officers, in which regarde they may dislike to be at their direCTIONS or appointments, and therupon dissensions may growe (as in my time I have seene), I thincke it fitt that the Earle call before him selfe, in place convenient, all or the greatest parte of the Officers and Servants, and either by him selfe or by such other person as pleaseth him to appointe thereto, to let them understande, that in respecte of the service he is to doe to his King and Country, and his other affayres, he cannot himselfe oversee the government and order of his familye, and therefore hath made choise of T. C. R. D. and J. P., or two of them to be his cheefe officers. And, forasmuch, as neither private familye, citye, or common wealth can be rightly ordered and governed, except in the first place, the Lord of Lordes be feared, loved, honoured and served, he doth earnestly require and straightly charge his cheefe Officers to be vigilant and carefull to marke und see if any inferiour Officers, gentlemen pages, yeomen, or groomes be careles or slacke in coming to the place appointed for the ordinary Lecture, or to morning and evening prayer; and if any fayle to come to examine them and try whether ther were iust cause for their absenee or not, also they are to learne and search out whether any in his house doe not pro-

fesse God, his true religion, or that be Idolaters, blasphemers of his holy name, profauers of the Sabaoth, not giving reverence to Prince and Parente, given unto fighting or quarrelling whereby murder may ensew; that be adulterers, fornicators, or hawnters of bad houses, using to lye out of his house in the nighte; that be fellows, or purloyners; or that be bearers of false witnes, tellers of lying tales, breeders of contention; or that be drunkards, hawnters of tavernes or alehouses. Theese and such like vices and offences, yow, my cheefe officers, shall punish in the manner and forme following: For the first offence (whether it be committed by gentleman, yeoman, or groome), yow shall call the partye offending before yow in the cownting house, and thier very sharply admonish him and threaten him: For the seconde offence, if he be a gentleman, yow shall imprison him in the cownting house, vnder the custodie of an yeoman vsher: if he be an yeoman or groome, then to imprison him in the porters lodge: the partye offending to remaine imprisoned so long time as in your discretions yow thincke the penaltye of the faulte deserveth, except I or my wife commande the contrarye: For the thirde offence, (whether it be committed by gentleman, yeoman, or groome) the partye offending is to be called before yow into the cownting house, the greatest parte of my servants being thier assembled; and yow shall openly make recitall of all his offences, and take from him his livery, or at the least his badge, and pay him such wages as to him is due, discharging him from comming within my house, that he may be an example to others: this shall yow doe, except my wife or I command the contrary. Secondly, yee my cheefe officers are to be carefull, and as much as lieth in you to foresee, that I and my Ladye be orderly and dutifully served and revered. Thirdly, that my familie may live together in love and kindenes. Lastly, yee are to see all kinde of provisions to be made for my household, and the same to be orderly expended, and waste avoyded. And to the end yow may be the better obeyed in all directions and appointments that shall appertain to my service, I have caused this assembly to be made: And yow myne other Officers and Servants I doe now very car-

nestly chardge and commande yow all, upon perill of my displeasure, and losse of yowr places of service, that none of yow be so unadvisedly hardy as to shew against my saide cheefe Officers contempt or frowardnes, ffor if any happen so to doe, I will take it as if it were done against my selfe. If any of yow be ignorant what doth belong and appertaine to the place lie serveth me in, resorte to my saide cheefe officers, who shall instructe yow and further enforme yow of my will and pleasure. Praying God to give yow all grace; first, to honour and feare him; secondly, dutifully and honestly to serve mee; and lastly, that yow may live in love and kindnes together: and so, for this time, I dismisse yow.

My meaning is not to wish the Earle to follow this, my rude discourse; but to serve for a grownde for him to frame a better speech upon.

---

*What men they are to be, which are fitt to serve the Earle for his cheefe Officers, and what doth appertaine to their place.*

THE cheefe Officers shoulde be men, not only well borne and of good livinges, but also grave and experienced, not prowde and haughty, neither too affable and easy; gentle and courteous in matters concerning themselves, but severe and sharpe, if offences be committed against God, or their Lorde: they are not onely to be experienced in household matters, but also skilfull in forreine affaires; to be able to survey and measure landes; to veiue and valew woodes; to knowe the worth of demayne Landes and Tenements. And if the Earle appointe them to the letting of his Landes, above all thinges to keepe their handes free from taking of bribes: for every pound by any of them so received will hinder their Lord tenn poundes, at the least. They ought to be men of good conscience, indifferently to deale betwixt the Lord and the Tenants, that their harde and severe dealinge bring not to their Lorde, in steede of honour, infame. I crave pardon to write that which in my harte I have

conceived, even with greefe of minde. Having lived above threescore yeares, in which time I am sure ther hath bene more enclosing of Landes, racking and raysing of rente, with extreme fining of poore Tenants then were in three hundred yeares before; and yet in this time have I knowne the patrimony of many noble houses wasted and decayed, which causeth me to thinke that God with this harde dealing is displeased. And therefore I hartely wish and earnestly desire that both Lordes and their officers will not give cause vnto their poore Tenants, in eating of their hungry meales, to curse them with their harte; for as it is recorded in Scripture, *The grinding of the poore much displeaseth the Almighty.* But, forasmuch, as this matter requireth to be handled by a man of better witt and learning then my selfe, I will now leave it and returne to other duties belonging to the cheefe Officers. They should not be ignorant how to follow sutes in law: for, albeit the Earle have a Sollicitor, yet if a cheefe Officer (that is knowne to be in credit with his Lorde) come with him either to Serjeant or Counsellor his chamber, he will be the better regarded and sooner dispatched, especially if the Earle be not in London. They are also to be skilfull in the buying of clothes of gold and silver, velvets, and all kindes of silkes; household furnitures, as Plate, Hangings, Damaske, and Diaper Napery, and Linnen clothes; Broade cloathes and Frises, and all other, both ordinarye and extraordinarye necessaryes. They must be able to iudge, not onely of the prices, but also of the goodnes of all kindes of corne, Cattell, and other household provious; and the better to enable themselves therto, are oftentimes to ride to Fayres and great markets, and ther to have conference with Graziers and Purveiors, being men of witt and experience, and of them to learne what places are fittest to make provisions at, and wher best to put off. When corne or Cattell are brought home, the saide Officers are presently to veiw the same, and then to take the particular prices of every thing, and to commend or disallow as ther is cause: for if Purveyors and Achators be not well looked to they will be sure to gaine, when their Lord shall loose. They must often goe into their Lordes

pastures at times unknowne both to the Purveyors and pasture keepers, by which meanes those growndes will be better saved from being overeaten by other mens cattell. They must dayly goe into everie office of household to see that every officer doe his duty, according to their severall chardges, that the Clarke of the Kitchin keepe his day booke in that perfect and good order that at the end of every week or month it be pyed out, that a trew Docket of all kinds of provisions in every office, a certaine declaration of the whole expences, and a iust remainder may weekly or monethly, at the least, be sett downe, that the Earle or Lady, when it pleaseth them, may see the same, and therby knowe their weekly or monethly expences. They must see what achates are brought into the kitchin or Larder, and with the Clarke and Acliator conferre of the prices, for I have knowne some cunning Achators that would deceive both Officers and Clarke, if they were not very heedeful. They are often to looke into the Larders, to see the powdered meates and salte store be well ordered and kepte: They must goe into the Slaughter house to see what Beeves, Veales, and Muttons are killed; and that the Hides, Felles, and Tallow be orderly and safe kept. They must goe into the Bakelhouse to see the Manchet and cheate breade made, according to the weight and size by them set downe, and that it be well seasoned and baked, and to looke that the bakers boulte their floure and nicale as they ought to doe: from thence into the Brewhouse to see the Bruers make, at every brewing, the full number of Hogsheades of Beere and Ale, to be of that proportionable goodnes which they are rated to make, and that their vessells and hogsheads be sweete and well kepte. Also into the granerye, to see how all kinde of graine is ther kepte and ordered: from thence they are to goe into the Seller, Buttry, Pantry, and Ewry; in the two last offices, they must be vigilant to see the officers make not their fees otherwise then they should doe; that they put not broken breade amongst their chippinge, nor with the paring of the Tallow lightes, to cut off the great endes of them to make their fees the more. They must in every of these offices oversee that all things appertaining unto them

be kept in orderly and decent manner, that all wastefull expences in every of them may be avoyded. They must goe into the Woodeyarde to see the woode and cole be orderly placed, and not wastefully expended. Also into the Armorye and Garden, at times convenient, to see how all things are ordered and used, and sometimes into the wardrobe of Bedds, and Strangers Lodginge; albeit the gentlemen Ushers are to oversee them. Often they are to goe into the Porters Lodge, to see it be not the place for the receipte of the vnthriftes of the house, nor the harbour of drinking companious. If it please the Earle to allow to his servants some kinds of games for recreation, the saide officers ought to bee carefull to see that not any vse the same in the times appointed for morning and evening Prayer or Lectures, neither dinner or supper time, nor late in the night; provided that noe swearing, brawling, fighting, or vndecent behaviour be therein vsed. The cheefe officers themselves ought to be free from all vices and offences (so farr as humane frailty will suffer them); for how can they punish others for their faltes, themselves being guilty of the same offences? Both the Lord and cheefe Officers ought to be an example to the whole family, and therefore I beseech them, that (amongest other their sinnes) they will have good regard to avoyde that most hainous and wicked offence of blasphemy and ordinary swearing, so much vsed in these our daies; and to call to minde that God his wrath hangeth over their heades, and that house, wherein his Majestie is so dishonoured. And here will I end with the cheefe officers and their places, desiring to be vnderstood that I doe not take upon me to set downe all that doth belong to them, my intent and purpose being no more but to set downe (as it were) growndes for wise and experienced officers to worke upon, I being earnestly vrged therto by an acquaintance and very loving friend of mine; and, albeit, I did to him truly protest that I had neither President nor Recordes to helpe my memorye, yet noe excuse woulde serve to satisfy him withall, but on I must. But as I requested him, so do I all those that shall chance to reade over this simple discourse, that it be not made too common: for if it should, it may bring Earles officers into contempt, which is no parte of my meaning.



I doe know ther are some persons that upon a little knowledge thincke themselves as able to take upon them offices in noble houses, as they are that be best experienced and of most understanding; but time will trye them and shew them to be fowly deceived. I admonish such as are learned not to look for new wordes or fine phrases in my writing, being vnfitt to fall from my vlearned pen, nor yet so exact an order in the placing of Officers and Offices as may be expected, my labour being onely to satisfy the request of my frende, not looking hereby either to receive pleasure or preferment to my selfe. Now am I to procede to gentlemen Vshers place.

---

*What kinde of men the gentlemen Vshers should be,  
and their Office.*

**I**N former times gentlemen that were of years, and long trained and experienced in that kinde of service, were chosen to this place; but of later yeares Earles and Ladies have better liked yonge gentlemen that were neate and fine in their apparell, to serve them in that roome; and yet, in my simple opinion, none ought to be chosen thervnto that had not for some yeares served as a gentleman waiter, and that could both serve and carve in a decent and comely manner: for he cannot possibly teach others that is ignorant himselfe; and his place is not only to instructe the gentlemen and yeomen waiters, but also the Yeomen of the Ewry, Pantry, and Seller, how and in what sorte they are to bring into the dining chamber, and to place upon the cubbard and table all things necessary for the service of their Lord. But (for the order of service which the Earle may have wher he pleaseth to keepe his estate) I will referr them to marke and see how the table in the presence chamber of the Kinges Majestie is served and ordered (if it be now as it was in the late Queene hir dayes); and the better to furnish themselves with knowledge, they are to make meanes that they may be in the presence chamber, not onely at ordinarye times, but also when the Kings Majestie

feasteth and entertaineth great strangers and Embassadors. They are often to goe into the warderobe of beddes, to see that all household furniture be safe and orderly kept; likewise into the Lodgings appointed for strangers, that they be cleanly and sweete kept, and all thinges in them necessarie and convenient. The one of them is every morning to come into the great chamber, dining chamber, and galleries at a convenient hower, to see that they be cleane swept and sweete kept, and fires, or boughes, or rushes (as the time of the yeare requireth to be) in the chimneys. If Earles or great Lordes come to lodge ther, one of the gentlemen Vshers is to attend them to their chambers, and during their aboade to see their Liveries and breakefastes orderly served: if ther be many Barons at one time, then must they appointe, for every of them, a gentleman waiter, with some yeomen, to see them orderly served in their chambers. If ther be Knightes or gentelmen of like qualite, they must appointe some yeomen waiters of good experience, in like sorte to attend upon them. Breakefast being ended, the one of them is to see the chappell wher the Lecture is to be read, or service sayde, that it be furnished with foote carpetts, chaires, stooles, and cushions for the Earle and his Ladie, and the Strangers, according to their degrees. Prayers being ended, they are to send into the Kitchin to give the Cooke warning, that all thinges be in readyness against the Sewer come. Likewise they are to send into the Ewrye, Pantry, and Seller, that all thinges in those offices may be ready, and to let them knowe whether the Earle be that day served in state, with Carver and Sewer, or otherwise. But noble men in these daies (for the most parte) like better to be served with pages and groomes, then in that estate which belongeth to their degrees, and therefore I will forbear to set downe at lardge the order of service which I have seene in a noble Earles house, who was for the most parte daily served with Carver and Sewer, and all other service according to his estate. He kept ordinarily in his house two hundred persons, which were very well served and allowed withall thinges necessarie: he was a great releever of the poore, and a very good Lord to

his Tenants, married many children, and yet solde noe Landes away. A rare example in theese our daies, wher few noble men keepe good houses, but many sell away great parte of their livinge; but I feare I shall offend in this my digression, therefore I will leave off. The one of them for the most parte is to be in the great chamber, or dining chamber, both forenoone and afternoone, and at after supper to see that the saide chamber be furnished with gentlemen waiters: and he is to give warning to the Vsher of the Hall, that it be not vnfurnished of Yeomen, but that ther may be always in a readines both gentlemen and yeomen, to attend upon the Earle and Countes, either within the house or abroade, as they shal be commanded. And thus much concerning their place, though much more were to be set downe, especially for the time of Christmas, and at great Feasts; onely this I will adde, that they are to be well countenanced, both by the Earle and his Lady, otherwise their appointments will be little regarded; also in respect that (if rightly they use their place) it will be founde not so pleasant as painefull vnto them.

---

*The Preacher or Chaplaine.*

**H**E is to be a man very well learned and of earnest conversation. At what time he doth know the Earle or Ladies pleasure, whether they will have him to reade a Lecture, or to say Divine Service, having prepared himselfe accordingly, at the hour appointed therunto, he is to come into the Chappell or chamber appointed for that purpose, and ther to attend untill such time as the Earle and Countesse be placed and seated, and then to procede with his Lecture or Service, as hath beene appointed him. He is to dine with the cheefe officers, that he may be ready at the Lord his table before meales, to call vpon God for his blessings, and at after meales to give thanckes for the same. If he see any of the householde abuse themselves with offences and sinnes towards the Majestic of God, he is privately to advise and earnestly to admonish the party so offending to reforme himselfe;

but (if he finde the party so admonished to persist and continue still in his wickedness,) then is he to make it knowne to the cheefe officers, that he may receive correction and punishment, according to the orders for the same prescribed. And if he happen to finde any of the cheefe officers slacke or careles in punishing of offenders, or that themselves be given to swearing or other vices, after private admonition to them given, if they amend not their faultes, he is to make the same knowne to the Earle: But he is to have regarde that for every light offence he runne not to his Lorde, to fill his eares with tales against his servants; For I have knowne some so busy themselves, in every matter, as their lives have bene of many disliked, and their doctrine very little regarded. He is often to goe to the gate to see the Vsher and groomes of the Hall serve the poore, that those which be poore in deede may be well served, and idle rogues and light huswives from thence banished. And thus for him I end.

---

*The Gentleman of the Horse, his office and rule in the Stable.*

**T**HIS office is not properly of household, yet annexed vnto it; so that if the cheefe officers doe, either in the saide gentleman or any els belonging to the stable, finde offences, they may correct and punish the same; but they are not to set downe what number of horses (either of the Earles, their owne, or other mens) shall be allowed in the Stables, Parkes, or horse pastures; nor what allowance shall be made to them in hay or provender; neither appointe any horses to any iourney, but to leave these things to the discretion of the gentleman, who ought to be experienced and skilfull, both for buying and breeding of Horses, also in riding, being able to iudge whether the rider keepe a good seate, and use his hand, rodd, and spurr, in that order that is like to make a ready and wellmouthed horse. He is to overlooke the yeoman of the horse that hath in chardge the provender, and likewise the groomes that keepeth the hay, that he deliver no more then by himselfe is allowed. He is to keepe a booke wherin is sett downe all the Earles Horses, geldings, naggs, saddle

and breeding mares, foales, and fillies; likewise in every month to set downe into his booke, all of every kindes above written given either to the Earle or Cowntes, and the names of them that did give them: also to enter into his booke, all foales and fillies bred of his Lords Mares, of what race they be of, and the time of their foaling; and to enter into his booke all Horses, geldings, naggcs, mares, foales, and fillies that are bought, and their prices that they cost, with the time and place wher they were bought. Likewise to sett downe in his booke, when any of those kindes be given away by his Lord, and to whom: and if any doe die, the time when, the place wher: Likewise if any be solde, what they were, and for what price they were solde. He is to sett downe in his booke all coaches, litters, saddles, bridles, waggons, yea and every kinde of stable furniture that he findeth when he entereth into his office, and every moneth to enter into his booke all things bought into that office with the severall prices of every thing, likewise what is so decayed that it is no longer serviceable. He ought carefully to overlooke Sadlers and Smithes Billes and to abate the prices, if they set downe too much. And he should be very skilfull to knowe the goodnes and worth of all Stable furniture and necessaries. He must enter into his booke all hay and straw, with all kindes of provender that is provided, and bought for the Stable, with the severall prices of every loadc and quarter. If the hay and provender be of his Lordes owne store, then is he to sett downe the number of the loadcs and quarters thereof expended, and what the mowing, making, and cariadgc thereof came vnto. Ther must be kept by the Yeoman of the horse, a dayly note of the hay and provender that is spent, which at the end of every moneth the gentleman is to enter into his booke, as also to sett downe monethly what the chardgc of Medicines and cures of horses commeth vnto. He is to take delight in being often in the stable, as also in riding himselfe vpon great Horses, which will cause the Rider to be more diligent to make them well mouthed and ready to gallop the Ringe, to mannage, to make the standing turne, to passe the Taro, to retire, to curvet, and bownde, and runne a swift careere, and to make a iust and true stopp. If an horse can doe all these well, he may be al-

lowed for an horse of service, although ther be divers other things for pleasure, which the Rider may practize. He is to see that ther be convenient roomes to set the Coaches, Litters, and waggons into, wher they may stande safe and dry, and that such persons as have the chardge of them keepe them cleane and in good order. He must see that ther be a convenient storehouse, with great Standers, Shelves, and other necessaries, to hange and place all Saddles, Bridles, and other furniture in and upon : and that the yeoman of the horse and groomes of the stable keepe every thinge therin cleane, safe, and in good order ; for if these furnitures be not well looked vnto, many times they will take as much harme in ill lying as in some wearing. He must not onely appointe the Yeoman of the horse and Yeoman Rider, to see the groomes be diligent and painefull in keeping and dressing the horses, but him selfe must very often oversea the same, especially in lournying, when he is to be last up in the evening and first in the morning, and to be in the stables both after and before the groomes, which will cause both yeoman and groomes to be more diligent, and yet all will be little enough, as by experience he shall finde. He must see the stables be cleane and sweete kept, which is very good and wholesome, not onely for the horses, but also for himselfe, and such others as use to be much therein ; but if this respect be not sufficient, yet (in regard his Lord and Lady will sometimes resorte thether) he is to be carefull to have it sweete and cleane kept. The oftener it pleaseth the Earle to come thether, the better ordered will all things ther be, for according to the old proverbe, *The eye of the Master maketh the horse fatt.* I write more lardgely in this office then in some others, for that I have knowne, not onely gentlemen of great livinges, but also many Knightes, yea Barons Sonnes, and some Earles Sonnes, to serve Earles in places of office. But of later time I have harde some gentlemen (whose fathers were but Lawyers and Merchants) say it was a shame to disgrace any gentleman of living, to serve any but the Prince. To theese I answer, that as it is no discredit, but a grace, to the greatest Earle in this Lande to serve the Kings Maiestie in some offices of his household, so is it noe shame or disgrace to a gentleman of good living and discent to

serve an Earle as an Officer in his house. For Knightes to serve Earles, I will not take upon me the defence thereof, and yet I thincke they may as well serve Earles as some of them doe pleade causes, both at Assises and in Westminster Hall, for Common fees. Knighthood in our Country, in auncient times, was given to such as served the Kinges in their warres, and to some such as had well deserved for their wise and good counsell, given in service of the Kinge and to the benefit of their Country: and albeit many thincke that order at this day made too common, yet all may be satisfied and contented with that most learned, wise, and gracious speech which it pleased the Kings most excellent Majestie to deliver at the beginning of his Highnes first Courte of Parliament. But I will returne from whence I have digressed. The gentleman is to eate at the cheefe Officers borde, and to carry the first dish to his Lords Table: if ther be many strangers, and want of gentlemen waiters, not to refuse to Carve or Serve being therto required; for so have I seene an Earles brother doe, serving in that office, who at this day is an honourable Knight of great accounte, having done many good services to his Country. The gentleman is to have for his fees, all his Lordes and Ladies Saddles, with their furniture, when they are not to serve them, with all Coaches and Litters that are not serviceable: some Earles have allowed to him such fillies as the Earle him selfe doth dislike to keepe, either for Saddle or breede. At the Earles funerall his horse is to be saddled and furnished with trappings and caparisons of blacke velvet, which horse the gentleman is to leade after the corpes to the Church, and to have the Furniture for his fees. The Yeoman of the Horse is to have for his fees, all the Saddles and Bridles that be for Yeomen and Groomes, being not serviceable. The Yeoman Rider is to have for his fees, all the Saddles and Bridles, not being serviceable, which he used in the riding of his horses. The Coacheman and Waggoner are to have for their fees, the wagons being past service, with broken wheels of Coaches and wagons, when new wheels are bought in place of them. The groomes are to have for their fees, the old and broken horseshoes and the stable donge. And here I end with the stable office.

*The Secretary his Place.*

**H**E should be a man brought up in the Vniversities, having studied both *Logicke* and *Rhetorick*, he is to vnderstand the *Lattin* and *Greek Tongues*; also the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, with other *Languages*; and not onely to vnderstand those tongues, but also to speake and write well in them, therby he shall be the better able to discourse with other Noble mens men and Strangers. But as he carieth the name of a *Secretarye*, so ought he to be very secret, and not to make shew of his knowledge and credit, by blabbing abroad that which he should keepe secret and vn-revealed. He is to have a closet, with Cubbardes of drawing boxes and shelves, therin and upon to place in dew order, all letters received from the *Kinges Majestie*, from the *Lords* of the *privy counsell*, and from other Noble men and gentlemen. Likewise all copies of letters written by his Lord to his Majestie, or any of the rest above written: he having written upon every of them breiefelye, parte of the contents, with their dates, that he may readily finde them when he hath occasion. Also to place in order all *Roles* and *Recordes* of *Musters*, of *Subsidies*, and *fifteenes*, all rates for provisions to serve the *Kinges Majestie* his house, seased upon the *Shire* wher his Lorde dwelleth, or dealeth in, as the *Kings Leivetenant*, or as a *Justice of the Peace*. *Examinations* of *Fellons*, taken before his Lord and other *Justices*, *Commissions*, *Coppies* of *Warrants* sent out to *Head Cunstable*s, and other *Officers*; *Recordes* how *Embassadors* or great *Strangers* have bene entertained, either in *Courte* or with great *Lordes*; *Negotiations* amongst great *States* and *Embassadours*, *Intelligences*, with divers other things of like kinde and nature: All are to be written upon, and placed in decent order. He is to eate at the cheefe *Officers* table, and not to waite or carry up dish, except ther be great store of strangers and wante of waiters; but then to doe as the gentleman of the horse is directed. And here againe I digresse to a matter, which albeit the same belongeth not to the *Secretarye* his place, yet I thincke here fittest



to insert the same, being necessarie for the Earle to know ; which is, that I wish the Earle to have in his house a chamber very stronge and close, the walls should be of stone or bricke, the dore should be overlated with iron, the better to defend it from danger of fire : The keyes thereof the Earle himselfe is to keepe. In this Chamber should be cubbards of drawing boxes, shelves, and standards, with a convenient Table to write upon ; and upon every drawing box is to be written the name of the Mannor or Lordship, the Evidence whereof that box doth containe. And looke what Letters Patents, Charters, Deeds, Feofements, or other writings, or Fines, are in every box ; a paper role is to be made in the saide box, wherein is to be sett downe every severall deede or writing, that when the Earle, or any for him, hath occasion to make search for any Evidence or writing, he may see by that Role, whether the same be in that box or not. In the Standerds and upon the Shelves are to be placed Courte Roles, Auditors accompts, Bookes of Survey, etc. Also empty boxes both for Letters patents and other Evidences, when ther is cause to carry them out of that chamber. If ther be occasion of search to be made for any Evidences in this house (the Earle himselfe not being present) ; vnder two persons at the least should not enter therein ; and if they take out any Evidence or writings, in the same boxe out of which they be taken they are to leave, vnder their hands, in writing, the name of every such Deede or Writing as by them is taken forth, and the cause for which they did it, and the day and yeare of their so doing, and also by what warrant : for the Earle ought to have more care of the safe keeping of his Evidences, then either of his plate or Jewells. But I will end this digression and returne to other household officers and offices.

*The Gentlemen Waiters.*

**F**OR the gentlemen waiters, they are to be directed by the gentlemen Vshers: I will therefore say noe more of them, but onely wish them to be diligent and obedient, by which meanes, in good time, they may serve in place to commande others as themselves have been commanded.

*The office of the Clarke of the Kitchin.*

**H**E should be quicke and very ready with his penn, and in casting of aecomptes, able to sett downe a proportion of dayly diet, not onely for the Earle his table, but also for every messe of meate that is to be spent in the house. He is to keepe his dayly booke, both of provisions, expences, and remainder, and also his spicery booke, in such a perfect order, that at the end of every weeke or moneth, the docket of provisions, the declaration of expences, and a perfect remainder may be pyed out of them. He is every morning to see the Cookes lay forth all kindes of meates that are to be dressed for dinner, and likewise in the afternoone for supper; herein he is to be directed by the cheefe officers, to encrease the diet as by occasion of strangers shall be thought fitt and convenient. He is diligently to view over all the Achates brought in by the Achator, and to take his Bills of prices so soone as possibly he can. So often as he can have convenient leasure, himselfe is to goe into the market, and ther to cheapen and vnderstand the prices of all Achates, and hereby he shall be better able to iudge of the Achators dealing. I have knowne some such cunning Achators, that it hath troubled both cheefe Officers and Clarkes to finde out their deceipt. He must diligently oversee that the Cookes make not their fees otherwise then they ought to doe, nor give out meate to any but to such as are allowed by the cheefe Officers, who are to vnderstand the Earles and Ladies pleasure for all such matters. He must overlooke the Cookes and Pastelers, that they be not wast-

full, and that the meate be very cleauely and orderly dressed and served; that the Kitchin vessells, both Silver and Pewter, be cleane scoured and washed. He is to deliver at the dresser borde, to the Server, the Earles Service, and to follow the same into the dining chamber, but not to stay the placing therof on the table, but to goe againe to the dresser to see every messe of meate (that is to be served) set out. The first dinners being ended, and the waiters served with bread and drinke, then is he to dine. His fees are, Calves heades and their skinner, and Lambes heades and their skinner.

---

*The Marshall of the Hall.*

**I**F the Earle be to receive and entertaine the Kinges Majestie, Queene, or our Lord the Prince, for that time he is to make choice of such a gentleman, either of his ordinarie household or of his Retainers, as his Lordship shall thincke fittest to supply that place, who should be a man well experienced, courteous, and well spoken; he is to carry in his hand a white rodd, and to appoint the Yeomen Vshers to place all strangers according to their degrees, as he shall direct them. He must be allowed out of the household offices to have such meate, breade, and beere, as he will send unto them for: For it is not sufficient that the Kinges Majestie and such Nobles as attend be roially feasted and entertained, if Servingmen and such meaner personages be not liberally and bowntifully served; nor shall the feast carry any great fame, if the Hall and such places wherin Servingmen and their like, are be streighted and scanted: Therefore the Marshall and the Yeoman Vshers should be men that with francke and kinde speeches can grace the service. I will not here take upon me to set downe how the Kings Maiestie and his traine is to be received by the Earle at his house, yet have I known the late Queene Elizabeth royally received and feasted at sundry Noble mens houses; but the greatest state that ever I did hear of in an Earles house (the late Queene being ther) was at Killingworth, wher she was sundry times with the Earle of Leicester,

and at New Hall, in Essex, with the Earle of Sussex, then Lord Chamberlaine. But as I doe well like that bownty and Liberalitie should be at such times, so were it to be wished that ther were more moderation and temperance, not onely in Noblemens houses, but also in men of meaner sorte. In the Histories of Scotland it is recorded, that many of that nation have not onely misliked with such of their Nobilitie as have followed the fashions of our English in gluttony and excesse, but also have complained of some of their Kings for delighting therein, and leaving the frugallity of their Ancestours. And (as it appeareth by our histories) this Nation was in those times farr shorte of that rioting which since hath here bene vsed; for then were neither those French, boyled, and baked meates, with sundry other forced and devised dishes, in that accompte and reckoning, as since they have bene; yea, in my time, I have seene an Earle keeping his house in the Christmas time, with great state, having many strangers, and as the use hath bene upon twelfeday at night, to have a banquet onely of some ordinary fruites and com-fits, with some banqueting dishes made by his owne Cooke; the chardge of all not being very great. But since, I have knowne that the finest confectionary shoppe in all Bearbiuder Lane and the Blacke Fryers must be sought into for all kindes of conserved, preserved, and candied fruites, and flowers, the chardge of a banquet arrising to as great a summe of monye as would have kept a good house all Christemas, wherin should have bene great dishes filled with great peeces of Beefe, Veale, Swanne, Venison, Capons, and such like English meates, of the which ther would have bene great plenty left for the releife of the poore, a matter in these daies too little regarded; and therefore ther is now iust cause of complainte against needeles prodigallitye, and want of orderly frugallitie, which is the cause that many of our Nobility, having spent in a weeke or a moneth that which might well have served them the most parte of an yeare, doe then breake up their houses, turne away some of their servants to steale or begg, and least of all doe they regarde the want of releife which the poore in their Countreyes, by their meanes, are driven vnto. And therefore

I pray, and beseech our gracious God to grante that our good Kinge, by his Authority and example, may amend many of the enormities and faultes which our Common wealth is subject vnto. For Church causes I will not deale with, many others having too much busied themselves and meddled therein. And now I proceed to the Vsher of the Hall, whose office is fitter for me to speake of then Church or Common wealthes causes.

---

*The Vsher and Groome of the Hall, their office.*

THE Vsher shall be a man of tall stature and stronge voice. He is to see the Groome of the Hall or woodyarde every morning (when the season so requireth) to make the fire in the Hall, and that it be cleane swepte, both in the morning and at after dinner. When the Vsher of the Chamber commeth into the neather end of the Hall, before the Earles Coveringe, then the Vsher of the Hall, with a loud voice, is to say, *Roome for my Lords service*; and in like manner, when he commeth before the Pantler and Yeoman of the Seller. The Sewer coming into the vpper end of the Hall, armed to goe to the dresser, the Vsher is, with an high voice, to cry, *Gentlemen and Yeomen, waite on the Sewer*: when the Sewer commeth from the dresser, the Vsher is to attend in the neather end of the Hall, and to say, *Roome for the Sewer*: going before him through the Hall, he is to see every man put off his hatt. In like sorte he is to attend the Sewer when he commeth with his Lords second course, and then to cry, *Vaile your Bonnets*; which all are to doe, as well cheefe officers as other. He is to helpe to cover the Table and cubbard in the Hall, for the cheefe officers, and their trenchers, napkins, spoones, and manchetts placed on the table; their drinking plate, with bason, Ewer, and Towell set on their Cubbard. The auncient use was not to allow any of the Earles Servants, sitting at the Officers table, or at other bordes in the Hall, to have any trenchers but such as they made for themselves of coarse cheate, which was a good order in respect of the helpe it was towards the re-

leeffe of the poore; but now it is not liked of in many houses. When the Earles table and gentlewomen are served, the Vsher with a lowde voice is to saye: *To the dresser gentlemens men, for my Lords cheefe Officers.* Him selfe is to come before that messe, and to place the dishes on the table, and to send for so many messes as is to furnish that borde, either for strangers or for such of my Lords gentlemen as are to sitt therat. That table being served, the Groome of the Hall, with the Groomes of the Stable, are to bring in the meate for the Yeomens borde, wherat the Yeoman of the Horse and the Yeoman of the Wardrobe of beddes are to take the first places; next to them the Yeoman rider, the Yeoman Purveyor, and so the rest, which being served with meate, the groomes of the stable are to bring meate for them selves and to sit beneath the Yeomen. If ther be store of strangers, then must the Lords gentlemen give place to them at the Officers table, and so must the Yeomen at their borde. In the time of Christemas (tlier being many strangers to eate in the Hall) the cheefe Officers are to keepe their severall tables the better to entertaine them. Then had ther neede to be two or thre Vshers, and as many groomes: the like is to be done if ther be many noble personages with the Earle. I have scene so many at a feast that not onely the Earle his three cheefe Officers have kept their severall tables, but also the Clarke, Comptroler, and the Gentleman of the Horse, have done the like. But to returne: Meate being placed on the tables, the Vsher with a loude voyce is to call, *Pantler*, who therat is to come and furnish the bordes with breade. Afterwards he is to call, *Butler*, and then he is to set beere on the tables, and so often as he shall call either of them in meale times, they must come to bring bread or beere that wanteth. When the second course is served to the Earles table and to the gentlewomen, then is the Vsher to bring the Officers second course and to send for such reward as is allowed to them that sitt at their table, or to strangers, or other bordes. The Yeomen and Groomes having dined or supped, the Vsher is to call, *Amner, take away*, which being done the Yeomen and Groomes are to rise and come and doe reverence to the cheefe Officers. When they have dined and thancks given to

God, their meate taken of the table by their owne men, the Vsher is to call, *Ewer*, who is to come and serve the Officers with water, the Vsher holding the Towell. The waiters comming forth to dinner, the gentleman Vsher is to have his trencher, napkin, and manchet set at the upper end of the table; next to him are to sit the Carver and Sewer, then the rest of the gentlemen waiters; after them the Yeomen Vsers of the Chamber and the Yeoman of the Seller (if he waite at the Cubbarde), then the rest of the Yeomen Waiters and Groomes; after these, the footemen and such as wayted on the gentlewomen: Lastly, the Officers men having the reversion of their Masters table. All theese being served with bread and beere, the Vsher is to send vnto the kitchin the groome of the Hall, who with the Clarkes man and the yonger cookes is to bring such messes of meate as are to be served to the Clarkes borde, wherat are to sit with him the Master Cooke, the Vsher of the Hall, the Yeomen of the Pantry, Buttry, and Ewry; the groomes of those offices, the groome of the Seller, the Achator, and yeoman of the Squillerye, the groome of the Hall, and such of the vnder cookes as are ther allowed. The rest of the Kitchinners, and Slaughter man, and groome of the Squillerye, are to eate in the kitchin. All dinners being ended, the Vsher and Groome of the Hall are to see the broken meate and drincke safely put into the Almes tubbes, and they ought to be very carefull to oversee that neither Yeomen, Groomes, nor gentlemen men filch and carry away the best therof; and I very well like the order that I have seene in some noble houses, that neither yeoman, groome, nor gentlemans man, must be suffered to waite in a cloake, but in their livery coates, for so were they the easier to be seene if they carried forth any meate that they ought not to doe. The Vsher is to see the groomes of the Hall and woodyarde carry the broken meate and drincke, forth for the poore, and to be equally divided amongst them: And if some of the chiefe officers would often oversee the distributing therof it were not the worst, but rather the best service that he could doe to his Lord; for the Lord both of Lords and officers doth not onely commend, but also command that due regard and care be had for the reliefe of the poore and needy,

and doth promise and give reward for the same, though not in respect of the worthlines of the worke, but of his own mercy. In the Scriptures are very many places which commend vnto vs the use of giving of Almes, yet will I onely recite one place, wishing that yonge preachers would rather occupye themselves in expounding such places in their Sermons, then to discourse of the controversies of church government and ccelesiastical discipline. The place is written in the 25 cap. of the gospell according to St. Mathew: *Then shall the King say to them which shal be on his right hand, Come, you blessed of my Father, possesse you the Kingdome prepared from the foundation of the worlde for you: For I was hungry, and yee gave me to eate; I was thirsty, and yee gave me to drinke; I was a stranger, and yee tooke me in: Naked, and yee covered me; sicke, and yee visited me: I was in prison, and yee came to me. Then shall the Iust answere him, saying, Lorde, when did wee see thee hungry, and fed thee? thirsty, and gave thee drinke? a stranger, and tooke thee in? naked, and covered thee? or sicke and in prison, and came to thee? And the King answeringe, shall say to them: Verily I say to yee, as long as yee did it to one of the least of my brethren, yee did it to mee. But I leaue this and returne to the Vsher. He is to see that noe dogges be suffered to tarry in the Hall, for they will be robbers of the Almes tubbs. The groome is to have a whip with a bell, to feare them away withall; for dogges of all kinds must be kept in their kennells and outplaces fit for them, and to be allowed so much as shal be appointed for them at the oversight of such gentlemen, yeomen, and groomes as the Earle shall thincke fittest to have chardge of his haukes, hounds, greybounds, and spaniells. If ther be play allowed in the Hall, the Vsher is to have two parts of the profit of the box, and the groome the thirde parte, and likewise of rewardes, except ther be several givers to them. He is to provide white staves for the cheefe Officers, which they are to carry in their handes within the Hall, all Christmas time; but if they goe forth, they are to leave them with the Porter till they returne. For these they are to give the Vsher a new yeares gift, which is proper to him selfe. And here will I end with his place.*



*The office of the Yeoman Vsher and Groome  
of the great chamber.*

HAVING bene long and tedious in the former discourses and offices, I meane to be short and breefe in these that follow. The Yeoman Vsher should be a man tall and handsome, one that hath served as an yeoman waiter, therby having learned to know what belongeth to his place and office. He is dayly to see the groome make the fire, or to furnish the chimney with boughes in the great chamber, that it be cleane swept and strewed with rushes: he is to helpe to lay the foote carpet, and to place the chaires, stooles, and cushions; to lay the carpetts upon the tables and cubbards: in like sorte to helpe to see the chappell or chamber for prayers appointed and furnished. He is not onely to send warning to the Yeoman of the Ewry, Pantry, and Seller, what store of strangers there are, that they may provide for all things accordingly, but when the time is, he must goe to those offices, and come before those officers bareheaded into the great or dining chamber; but, for that he is to take his directions from the gentlemen Vshers: both for serving of breakefasts, liveries, and such other services, I will leave him to their instructions. He, or the groome at least, must ever be ready at the Call of the gentlemen Vshers, to receive their commandements and doe what they appointe them. The profit of the box arising by gaming in the great or dining chambers, is to be divided betwixt the yeoman and groome; but that which commeth into the box in the withdrawing chamber or galleries, belongeth to the groomes of the bedchamber, who are to keepe faire those Roomes. And thus I end with this place.

*The office of the Yeoman and Groome of the Wardrobe of Bedds.*

THE Yeoman should be a man experienced in mending of Arras, tapistry, and bedding; and the groome should be a man ready to use his needle and sheeres. He must take his directions from the gentlemen Vshers, in what sorte to furnish both strangers lodgings and other chambers. He must often goe through the chambers both of gentlemen, yeomeu, and groomes, and if he finde either wrentes or holes in their beddings or furniture, that the same may be amended; for a littell labour done in due time will save from much losse, which want of looking to will cause to happen: he is to be skilfull in matting of chambers, which they and the groomes of the bedchamber are to performe. He must be carefull that the Wardrobe be cleane kept, and that there be a chimney therin, that such household furniture as is not often used may therat be well aired. He must see that there be convenient bordes, shelves, and presses, to place all kindes of stuffe in and upon. And very carefull ought he to be that mothes breede not in the furniture that he hath in chardge. He is to have a coppye of the Inventory of all kinde of household stuffe within his chardge; and as any is bought, so is he to add it to the same. So is the Yeoman of the Seller, of the Plate, etc. in his office; and every other officer the like in theirs; and the cheefe officers to have a perfect Inventory of all furniture and household stuffe in the whole house.

*The Groomes of the Bedd Chamber.*

THEY should be men brought up at Tailors occupation, that if ther be any thing amisse in the Earle or Ladies garments, they may be able to mend the same; skilfull to brushe and rubb over, not onely garments of cloth, velvet, and silkes, but also cloth of gold and silver, and also in what sorte to foulde and lay up the same: they are to have a chimney in their Wardrobe for ayryng of apparell. Their warderobe must be furnished with

standerds, Tronkes, Presses, brushing tables, linnen cloathes, Buckerams, and peeces of Sarcenet, to cover and carry garments in; which wardrobe they must be passing carefull to keepe very cleane, and see that all thinges therin be placed in decent order. They are to have a booke wherin is to be recorded all the apparell both of the Earle and his Ladye, and also all necessaries within their office. And what apparell or necessaries soever are bought in every moneth, are to be entered into that booke; and likewise what apparell is given away and worne out. They are not onely to keep cleane the Bedehamber, but also the withdrawing chamber and galleries. In regarde wherof the benefit of the box comming by gaming in those places is theirs, which is in some houses very gainefull vnto them. And so I end with them and their place.

---

*The Yeoman Groome of the Seller.*

THE Yeoman should be a man not given to pleasure and rioting, but frugall and sparing, experienced to make choise of wines, and so skilfull in tast that he may be able to iudge which wines are to be first spent, and which last kept. He is to be carefull that the Seller plate be faire kept, and orderly placed in the plate chestes and upon the cubbards, and every morning and evening to view it over, that none be missing; if any be wanting, presently to acquaint the cheefe officers therewith, that inquiry and search may be made for the same. His office must be kept cleanly and sweete, none being suffered to breake their fastes therin, except they be strangers of great accompt. He is to receive his directions from the cheefe officers, what wine he shall deliver to the gentlemens tables and to strangers; to the officers table he is to send as they send for it: The Earle or Ladies table is not to be stinted. He is to know when to be liberrall and when sparing; for if vnder officers be men experienced and of good order, their doings will not only be profitable to their Lorde, but also set out the honor of his housekeeping. He is every night to give accompt to the Clarke of the Kitchen,

what wine that day is received in, how much spent, and what remaineth of all sortes, that the same may be entered in to the clarkes daybooke. He is to have for his fees, the wine lees and emptye caskes, but not to take them out of the Seller, vntill they have bene veiwed by the cheefe officers, or at the least by the Clarke of the Kitchin. The groome is to keepe faire and cleane the Plate and the Sellers, and to be in all things directed by the yeoman.

---

*The Yeoman and Groome of the Pantry.*

THE Yeoman should be a man of seemely stature, wearing his apparell clenly and handsome, in regard he commeth dayly to the Earles table. He is to receive the manchets, cheate, and sippet breade from the bakers, by tale; and if the loaves be lesse then the size set downe by the officers, or that the breade be not well seasoned, or ill baked, he is to acquaint them therewith, and they to see such faultes reformed. He and the groome are to keepe the Saltes, Spoones, and Knives very faire and cleane; and after dinner and supper to looke that none be missing; if he want any, to acquainte the cheefe Officers therewith, that inquiry and search may be made for them. He is every night to accompt to the Clarke of the Kitchin what breade of all sortes is received in, how much spent, and what remaineth. He is to knowe of the cheefe officers what breade is to be allowed into the gentle-womens chambers and nurcery, as also into all other offices for drinkeings, in mornings, evenings, and afternoones: and in the like sorte the yeoman of the Buttery is to doe for beere, and the yeoman of the Ewry for lights. He and the groome are to chipp the breade, but they are not to choppe of great peeces of the bottomes of the loaves, to make the chippings the better, which are their fees; but to this the cheefe officers and clarkes of the kitchin are often to look; and they must sell out none vntill they have bene by some of them veved; wherof the yeoman is to have two partes, and the groome the third, who is to keepe the office cleanly and sweete.

*The Yeoman and Groome of the Buttery.*

THE Yeoman should be a man able to discern at what time to use liberallitie, and when to deale more sparingly. He is to see the hogesheads of beere, when they have spurged, to be full filled up and close stopped; the Ale to be yested and covered; so will they continew the better: and out of them shall he be able to draw his full number of gallons. He is every night to accompt to the Clarke, what beere and ale he receiveth in, how much is spent, and what doth remaine. If there be an outer buttery, as it is to be wished, then is he to suffer few or none but the cheefe officers to goe into the Sellers where the beere and Ale standeth. Strangers are to drinke in the owter buttery, and his Lords yeomen and groomes at the Barr, except it be in company of strangers. He is to see his buttery plate, stone Juggs, and blacke Jackes, to be faire and sweete kept: if any be missing, then to tell the cheefe officers, that inquirye may be made for them. He must be carefull that waste be not made in drawing of the beere: the broken beere is to be reserved for the poore. The groome is to be directed by him in keeping cleane the office, in broching of hoggesheads, and serving out of beere. They have no fees, and therefore must otherwise be considered.

---

*The office of the Ewry.*

THE Yeoman, albeit he be not so personable a man as the Pantler, yet should he goe neate and handsome in his apparell. He is dayly to learne from the gentleman Vsher, whether the Earles table is to be served with damaske or diaper, and of what sortes, and then to fetch from the keeper of the napery, such as are appointed, with Halleloathes and napkins, as shall be needfull. At after dinner and supper, to looke he neither want cloathes or napkins by him delivered forth, but that he have his whole number; and that night or next morning, to carry againe

the fowled napery, and to fetch faire. He is to receive into his office the torches, linkes, wax lightes, and tallow lightes, by number and weight; and every night to accompt to the Clarke what of each sorte hath bene received, how many spent, and what remaineth. He ought to see the Chandlers make the tallow lights of full weight, and with good cotten and wicke, and not to cover their fautes, therby to have the chandlers to pleasure him to make the lightes to be longer at the great endes, very neare three fingers breadth of tallow then the cotten or wicke doth reach, which he will cut off and put amongst the paringes, for his fees. But into this office, as into all others, the officers ought dayly to come, and to have good regarde to all kinde of fees.

---

*The office of the Kitchin.*

THE Master Cooke should be a man of yeares, well experienced, wherby the yonger cookes will be drawne the better to obey his directions. In auncient time, noble men contented themselves to be served with such as had bene bred in their owne houses; but of later times, none could please some, except Italians and Frenchmen, or, at the least, brought up in the court, or vnder London cookes: nor would the old manner of baking, boyling, or roasting please them, but the boyled meates must be after the French fashion, the dishes garnished about with sugar, and preserved plummcs, the meate covered over with Orangade, preserved Lemons, and with divers other preserved and conserved stuffe fetched from the Confectionaries; more honie and sugar spent in boyling fish to serve at one meale, then might well serve the whole expence for the house in a day. The baked meates must be set out with armes and crestes, flourished and gilded, more fitt for monuments in churches, wher they might have continuance, then to be set upon tables wher they are little sooner scene then consumed. The roast meates, without their sundry kindes of new devised sawces little esteemed of, they must have most kindes, not onely of flesh, but also of fish colde and sowced;

all of theese being more delightful to the sight and pleasing to the tast, then needefull or holesome to the stomacke and body. And I doe truly affirme, that I have seene all the kinds of meates here set downe served most abundantly, and yet some of the gwestes could not be satisfied therewith, but ther must presently be provided for them Sowes cheekes, Salt tongues, pickled and redd hearings, Spratts, Anchoves, Bolonia Sausages, Potato rootes, and sundry other such kinde of meates; all to provoke them to drinke store of strong wines, therby to procure lust, and decay naturall strength: but having in the Marshalls office written somewhat of Riott and excesse, I will leave, hoping that the Kinges Majestie will cause some good law to be established to restrayne this great abuse; and being sett downe, that it may be better executed then sundry good statntes have bene; for I agree in opinion with them that hould it were better that wee had fewer Lawes, being well executed, then so many as we have so little regarded. But whether am I starte up from the Kitchin to the Common wealthe? I crave pardon for my folly and boldnes, and will return to the Master Cooke. In ancient times they used to have their hayrres on their heade close cut and neare; and in like sorte their bearde, or els to be shaven: not to weare long glibbes full of sweate and filth, as many in these dayes doe; for good and painefull Cookes have not leasure dayly to kombe and trimme their hayre, but onely to wash their face and handes, to be cleane; for a carefull Cooke will thincke it is a greate shame and disgrace to him, that an hayre should be founde in any dish by him set owt; for albeit the yonger Cookes both dresse and dish many of the dishes served to the Earles messe, yet ought the Master Cooke well to view them, and also to tast every of them before he suffer them to be served forth. Many Cookes are given to be great drinckers, wastefull and testye; therfore that Nobleman that hath one that is honest, sober, and frugall, is to esteeme him as a Jewell. In former times, Earles would appointe their cheefe Officers to spy out when any rich widdow, or Farmers daughter that had noe brother, that were his tennants, chanced to be in any Mannors or Lordshippes of his, that they might be wives to such of his

servantes as for their true and painfull service deserved to be preferred, that when by age or other infirmities they did grow increpite, they should not be destitute of a dwelling place: but now some noble men are so needy, that noe sooner can any farme fall, but he that will give most must be preferred, and the poore servants sute deferred, so that if he in his youth gaine not something by filching, in the time of his age he is like to goe a begging; but as I greatly dislike the last, so doe I much commend the former. I will leave the rest of the Cookes and Kitcheners to take their directions from the Clarke and Master Cooke, how to use all things in the Larders and howses for salt store, and onely set downe what fees they are to have. All the fatt arrising and comming from the boilers and dripping pannes, broken bones; all neckes, livers, and gizardes of poultry and foule, with their feathers; Rabbet and Cony skinned: of all these, the Master Cooke is to have the halfe, the next cooke a third part, and the fourth parte to be devided among the yong cookes.

---

*The office of the Yeoman and Groome of the Squillery.*

THEY are to be men not onely diligent and painfull, but also honest, and carefull, after every meale to gather into their office the silver and pewter vessels; and before they goe to scouring or washing, certainly to number them, that none be missing; if any be, presently to acquainte the clarke of the kitchen therewith, and every night to carry all the Silver vessell either to the Clarkes chamber or to such a strong and safe place as shall be appointed for the same to stand in.



*The Achator his place.*

HE should be a man skilfull and of good conscience, for if he want knowledge and iudgement to buy at the best hande, and withall have a cheverell conscience, so that he will be sure in the laying out of every shilling to gaine to himselfe a penny at the least; such a man in a great house will thrive himselfe, but his Lord shall lose. But having before to the cheefe Officers and Clarke given a Caveat to looke therto, I say noe more but God make him an honest man. He is dayly to take his directions from the clarke, what provisions he is to make of all kinds of Achates and Necessaryes.

---

*The Yeoman Purveyer his office.*

WHAT I have writtten of the Achator the like I say of the Purveyer. If the Earle by tithes and milles have corne sufficient, then the cheefe Officers nor the Purveyer neede not to make provision of Corne; but if the Earle have not of his owne, then is the Purveyer to learne out such farmers as will serve in Corne, and to bring them to the officers to bargain for so many quarters of Wheate, Malte, Pease, and Oates, as is thought needefull: these bargaines would be made in May or June, and the corne not to be received vntill November following, and afterwards monethly, as shall be agreed upon: but the whole monye, or the greatest parte therof, would be paide at the making of the bargain, for so may the Corne be boughte the better cheape, provided that the Farmers be men of honesty and abilitye, and that they stande bownde to deliver in the Corne sweete and good, well and cleane dressed, dried, and maulted, marketable with the best. For providing of Cattle, he is to knowe the fayres and marketts fit to buy at, and to acquainte the heade officers therewith, that mony be not wanting; for to lose a good faire or market, in the time of the year when such provisions are to be made, may hinder much. He is to learne what growndes the

Oxen, Steeres, and Sheepe, he buyeth, have bene bred or long fed vpon; that they be not too fine mouthed for his Lordes pastures. And he is to be able to iudge whether they be sownde and vnbruised. But I will end, fearing least I should be thought one that taketh vpon him to be skilfull in all things, and yet founde to have little knowledge in any thinge.

---

*The Slaughter man his place.*

**H**E should be one brought up vnder a butcher, able to kill and dresse meate, as beeves, muttons, and veales, cleanly and in good order. He is to learne of the cheefe officers or Clarke of the kitchin what is dayly to be killed. He is to save and cake the tallowe, and to place the same in convenient roomes, with the Hides and Felles; but not to weigh or deliver out any tallowe but in the presence of the cheefe Officers or Clarke of the Kitchin. The saide Officers are to bargaine with chandlers to receive the tallowe by the Stone, at a price; and to deliver in lightes, both cotton and wicke, by the dozens, at a rate: at the end of every moneth the Chandler to be reckoned withall, and if they have delivered more lightes then they have received the valew of in tallowe, the same to be paide in mony; and if they have received more tallowe then the price of their lightes doth come vnto, then to pay for the same and to make even. The saide Officers are to bargaine with some tanner for the hides, either for three, six, or twelve months, as they thincke best, and can agree of price and time; also with the fellmonger for the fells, which may be bargained for from sheeretime vntill Michaelmas at one price, from that time vnto Candlemas at an higher rate; and from thence to sheeretime at the highest rate. The Slaughterman ought to be carefull that all kindes of meate, both in slaughterhouse and wet larder, be kepte safe from doggs, cattis, and other vermine, and that noe powdered meates be lost through the want of well salting and good keeping. He is to have for his fees, the beeves heads, the spiers or tongues being taken out, and sheepes heades with their pluckes.

*The Yeoman and Groome of the Woodyarde.*

**I**F the Earle have woddess of his owne, the cheefe officers are to set downe what number of loades shall be made readie of all kindes of wood, and likewise what loades of charecole shall be coaled. The Yeoman of the woodyard, with the Earles bailiffe of the mannor wher the wood groweth, and the Salesman, are to set forth the saide wood, and to set workmen to fell, dresse, cleive, budd, and coale the same; and when the same doth come home to keepe a perfect booke. But if he cannot write, then a true tallie of every loade of woode and charecole received into the woodyard and howses; also what loades of Seacole and chaldrons of Newcastle cole are brought in, and the price of them. If the wood be bought and the charecole, then every loade with the price therof to be booked or tallied: he must see the same orderly piled and placed in the woodyard and woodhouses. He is every night to accompte to the Clarke what wood or cole is received in, how much spent, and what remaineth. He must see that noe more be delivered out, either to the chambers or offices, but as it is allowed by the Officers; the Earles and Ladies chambers excepted, which are not to be stinted.

---

*The Yeoman and Groome of the Bakehouse.*

**T**HE Yeoman should be skilfull in his occupation, to make his manchet and bonnes white, light, well seasoned, and crusted; his sippet breade in high loaves, set in the oven close together, that on the sides they may have little or noe crust, and as small bottomes and toppes as may be, for they are to be cutt into sip-pets and to dredge meate withall, the crustes onely serve to increase the Pantlers fees. He is to make cheate bread of three sortes; fine cheate, middle cheate, and course cheate; every of these is to be well leavened, kneaded, moulded, and baked: for

if the baker will not take paines in his kneading and moulding, though the Corne be good, the bread will be nought. He and the groome must be skilfull and carefull in heating the Ovens, for if they be either too hott or too slacke, the paines they have taken in kneading and moulding, by the ill baking, will be disgraced. He must heedelessly looke to the millers, that they grinde not the wheate over great to make overmuch branne; but this the cheefe Officers and Clarke of the Kitchin ought often to overlooke, for many Bakers will beare with this fault; the branne being their fees, it is the more their profit to have it grosse grownde. I have knowne some millers receiving the wheate by weight, and being paide in money for the grinding, when they have delivered the same in againe by weight, would wet the bottome of the sacke in such sorte, that although out of a sacke of halfe a quarter he had stolne forth half a strike, yet the weight should still hould. Therfore the Bakers should, by measuring of the meale, know whether the miller use deceipt or not. He and the Groome ought so to boulte and range the meale, that in the branne they leave not flower, which they should not doe; but the cheefe officers must often oversee the same. The Bruers and granery man are to helpe the bakers when they stand in neede; and the bakers them, when ther is cause. They are all to be allowed a messe of meate with breade and beere, and they are to eat it together in the bakehouse or brewhouse, whether place is most convenient. The branne, being the Bakers fees, must be veiwed by the Officers before they may deliver it forth of the office. He is daily to give notice to the Clarke what flower is delivered into the pastery, what flower and meale baked, and what manchets and sippet bread, and cheate is sheweth therof.

*The Bruers office.*

THEY are to be skilfull in the brewing of beere and Ale; diligently and painefully to worke, and stirr the mault when it is in the fatt with the liquor, and not to leave the strength of the maulte to remaine in the graines, being their fees; that such as buy the same of them, putting liquor therunto, may draw good drinke forth therof; but this the heade officers are to oversee. They are to be carefull that the beere and ale be thoroughly boyled and reasonably cooled, that the beere be well yeasted, and the Ale both well yeasted and growted. They must see their brewing vessells and hoggesheads both well hooped and sweete, and cleane kept and washed. They have for their fees the graines and yeast, out of which they are to provide yeast and growte to serve at all Brewings; as the Baker is out of his Branne to doe of yeast at all bakings. At the end of every weeke they are to accompte to the Clarke what maulte, headcorne, and hoppes, is brued, and what beere and ale isheweth therof.

---

*The Granery office.*

THE groomer should be a man diligent and painefull: when any kinde of graine commeth into his office, he is to acquainte the cheife Officers therewith, that they may view the same, whether it be of the Earles store, or bought. He is to lay the wheate thinne upon the floares, like to the waves of a small river, moved with a soft winde: it must be often stirred and removed. The maulte being well dried may be layed on great heapes, yet with shovells sundry times removed, so will it more safely be kepte from weevells, which he must be most carefull, by often sweeping and cleansing, to keepe the graineries free from. For if they once breede there, the roomes will very hardly bee rid of them. The pease may lye somewhat thicke, but they are to be often stirred till March be past, if they be

vndried; and treading amongst them will helpe to keepe them from moulding. Likewise Oates are to be often stirred and removed, otherwise they will be fusty. He must looke well to the hoppes, and receive them in by weight. He is to come with Bakers and Brewers, when they goe to the Clarke, to see that their bookes and tailies agree. And if he cannot write himselfe, yet is he to keepe a booke wherin is to be sett downe, either by the Clarke of the Kitchin or his man, the certaine number of quarters of all kindes of graine, and the iust summe of the hundredthies of hoppes received in every weeke into that office.

---

*The Garden.*

THE Gardiners should not onely be diligent and painefull, but also experienced and skilfull, at the least the one of them to have seene the fine gardens about Loudon and in Kent; to be able to cast out the Quarters of the garden as may be most convenient, that the Walkes and Allies may be longe and large; to cast up mounts, and make fine Arbours; to set hedges, and finely to cut them; to treade out knottes in the quarters of Armes and fine devises, to set and sowe in them sweete smelling flowers and strewing hearbes; to have in the fittest partes of the garden, Artichocks, Pompious, Melons, Cucumbers, and such like; in other places convenient, Radishes, Keritts, Carrets, and other rootes, with store of all kinde of hearbes for the Kitchin and Apothecary: to know what flowers and hearbes will best endure the Sunne, and which neede most to be shaded: in like sorte for the East and North winds, not onely to be skilfull in planting and grafting all kinde of fruite trees, but also how to place them in best order: to be able to iudge of the best times and seasons to plante and grafte all fruites, and to set and sowe all flowers, hearbes, and rootes; and also the best times when to cut and gather all hearbes, seedes, and fruites, and in what sort to keepe and preserve them: to make fair bowling Alleys, well banked, and soaled; which being well kepte in many howses are very

profitable to the gardiners. The garden being a place not onely pleasant, but also profitable; if the Earle and Ladie often goe into it, and finding things well, he will commend the gardiners, and sometimes giving them mony will encourage them to more paines: but if they finde matters otherwise, to tell them roundly of it, they will not spare. And so I end with them.

---

*The Armorye.*

**I**F the one of the Armourers be a perfect workeman, the other may serve, though he be of lesse skill; for I would have them not onely able to scoure and dresse Armour, weapons, and shott, and to place the same in the Armorye in decent and seemely manner, but also to make Armour, wherby the Earle shal be better furnished, and they kept from idleness. It is a thing very commendable that the Earle have a faire Armorye well furnished with Armour, Weapons, and shott; and it will be a good example for such Noblemen and gentlemen as shall see the same, to furnish themselves according to their places and degrees; for (albeit I hope, and with all my harte doe pray, that the Kings Majestie may long raigue over this Realme of Greate Brittain in prosperity and peace) yet I thinke it were not amisse in time of peace to have this noble Realme furnished and provided of all things necessary for Armes. Kinge Henrye the 7th of blessed memorye, from whom our most gracious Sovereigne is most lineally descended, having united the two noble houses of Lancaster and Yorke, which were noted and distinguished by the white rose and the redd, the contention and strife betwixt which roses was in fewe yeares the losse of more English bloude (especially of noble birth) then was shed in France, for the claime to that crowne, in the raigne of three of our Kinges. And albeit that union was most happy and blessed for this Realme of England, yet is it of noe comparison to the uniting of the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland; for, by reason of the strifes and contentions betweene them in so many ages, the bloodshed

and slaughters that have bene committed are infinite and innumerable. And although since the time that the Kings most excellent Majestie (that now ruleth over us) was able to rule Scotland without a Regent, ther hath bene a loving and kinde peace betwixt both nations, yet, not many yeares before, thier fell out an accident very like to have caused the shedding of much innocent bloude, if the prudent and wise dealing of a most noble Earle had not stayed the fury and forwardnes of a most brave Baron, at that time in great authority and credit. I make my selfe bold to insert thus much, for that I was an eye and eare-witnes in what sorte thinges then proceeded, and had some posting Journeys in that Service. But to returne: As King Henry after the vniting of the Roses raigned over this realme in a most happy and peaceable government, the space of twenty two yeares, so I beseech the God of peace and power to grante that our most noble King JAMES may in peace and much glory raigne over his Kingdomes many times that number of yeares. And I trust his Majestie in good time will take order, that not onely his kingdome be furnished well of armours, weapons, shott, and all kinde of munitions and provisions fitt and necessarye, both for Sea and Lande; but also that his people may be exercised and trayned, able to doe his Highnes service, either defensive or offensive; to which end I presunie to sett downe that which I have reade in a forraine History writer; which is, that King Henry the Eight of famous memorye, in the beginning of his raigne, having occasion to make warres in France, by reason of the long peace his people had lived in, founde them so vnprovided of Armours and weapons fitt for warres, that he was driven to spend many moneths to make and rate his provisions, and to levye and take up many bandes, both of footemen and horsemen, of forraine nations, trained and experienced, to supply the wantes of his owne. And, albeit, I have heard Coronells of accompte and brave Capitaines maintaine, by argument, that themselves being skilfull in the art of warr, they would have their souldiers neither trained nor experienced; their reason being, that souldiers trained and experienced, would cast many perills and doubtles



when they should attempt dangerous and desperate services ; whereas, such as were vntrayned and vnskilfull woulde be forwarde and hardy ; yet, when I consider the reasons and examples set downe in historyes, this their argument seemeth neither of force nor sufficiency, thereby to hinder the vse of training of souldiers. Amongst many examples I will produce some few. Hannibal, that brave Capitaine and experienced Generall of the Carthaginians, being demanded by Scipio the Affrican, Whom he did thincke to be the most worthy and renowned Generall of an Army ? gave the first and cheefest place to Alexander the great : which Alexander intending that most daingerous warre against Darius, that great Monarch of Persia, made his choice of thirty thousand souldiers, not rawe and vntrained, but of the most experienced and best disciplined that had served vnder King Philip his father ; and with these wonne so many battells, and did perfourme such daingerous attemptes (reported by Quintus Curtius and other Historiographers,) as may seeme incredible. In what great accompt the trained and experienced Legionarye bandes were holden by the greatest and most famous Generalls of the Romaines, as Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, Scipio Affricanus, Titus Quintus Flaminius, Paulus Æmilius, Sextorius, Pompeius, Julius Cæsar, and other succeeding Emperours, whoso list to reade may finde the same set downe by Titus Livius, Appian, Plutarch, Tacitus, and many others. But to leave those former ages, and to descend to later times : That famous and resolute Generall, Mounsier du Fores, worthely esteemed of the French nation, attempting to take by assault that rich and well furnished towne of Bretaine, forth of his whole Army selected and chose out a certaine number of able and experienced souldiers, and with them by a most daingerous and bloody fight, he gott possession of that citty, being an attempt which may worthily be accounted both daingerous and desperate : Likewise by the oration which he made to his Capitaines and Souldiers, when he went to assaile in their Campe, a brave army both of Spaniards and Italians, vnder the conduct of the Viceroye of Naples, Fabricio Colouna, (at that time accompted a Father of Souldiers,)

and Peter of Navarre, it appeareth in what reckoning and estimation he held experienced and skilful Souldiers. But to end with examples, Capitayne Notine, the glory of the Switzer nation, being besieged in the city of Navarro, with the trained and experienced Souldiers in company of him, did vndertake as daingerous an attempt as hath bene recorded by any ancient Historie; for the citty being free from feare to be assaulted or surprised by their enemies, and being onely footemen, without horse or artillery, went out in the night to charge a most strong and gallant Army of French Lances, supplied with Lance Knights and Gascoine footemen, lying encamped two miles from the citty, gwarded with store of great Artillerye, the shooting wherof did slay many of the Switzers, yet never stayed them; but they running upon the Lance Knights, with a most furious fight, slew the greatest parte of them, chased the French footemen, and so scarred and scattered their men at armes, that neither the authoritye of Mounsier Trimouile nor Trivulco (at that time famous generalls) could cause them to fight, or stay them from flying; so that the Switzers gaining the campe, with great Artilleries, returned to Navarro, with great glorye and in a most triumphant manner. And therefore I houlde it most necessary, that not onely men be trained to serve both on foote and horsebacke, and the horses made serviceable therto, but also that mariners growe not out of use, nor all kinde of provision for Sea service be not wanting or unprovided. But, as I trust the Lord high Admirall will have a care of this, so I wish the Lord Leive-tenants may have the like in the countries where they are to deale. And craving pardon to set downe my simple opinion, me thincketh the times and occasions now doe differ much from that they were in King Henry the 7th dayes; for in that time, Charles the Eight and Lewes the Twelfth, that succeeded him, Kings of the Frenchmen, by reason of the titles and claimes which one of them made to the Kingdome of Naples, and the other to the Dutchy of Millane, were exercised and occupied during their lives with warres in Italye, so that all the Countries on this side the Mountes were at peace and at rest. But now

(though there should be no quarrel and contention in regarde of either to Realmes and Kingdomes) yet the diversitie of prince's opinions in religion may make us doubt whether perfect love and amitie betwixt them can securely holde. But here I will end with this my last digression, and breiefely entreate of some other matters.

---

*The Musicians.*

THEY should be skilfull in that commendable sweete science. At great feastes, when the Earle's service is going to the table, they are to play upon Shagbutte, Cornetts, Shalmes, and such other instruments going with wiinde. In meale times to play upon Violls, Violins, or other broken musicke. They are to teach the Earle's children to singe and play upon the Base Violl, the Virginalls, Lute, Bandora, or Citerne. In some howses they are allowed a messe of meate into their chambers, in other howses they eate with the waiters.

---

*The Trumpetter and Drumme.*

THE Trumpetter should be able to sound all points of warre, and other notes and tunes for pleasure. At great feasts, or in time of great straingers, when it is time for the Ewer to cover the table for the Earle; he is to sounde to give warning, and the drumme to play till the Ewer be readie to goe up with the service, and then to give place to the Musicians, who are to play on their instruments. When the Earle is to ride a Journey, he is early every morning to sownde, to give warning, that the Officers may have time to make all things ready for breakefast, and the groomes of the stable to dresse and meate the horses. When it is breakefast time, he is to make his second sounding: breakefast ended, and things in a readines, he is to sounde the third time, to call to horse. He is to ride formost, both out and into any towne,

sounding his trumpet. Upon the way he may sounde for pleasure. But if he see the day so spent that they are like to bringe late to their lodging, he is to sounde the Tantara, to move them to hasten their pace. There are many things necessary for him to learne if his Lord goe into warres; but I will leave him to be instructed by men experienced in the art of warre. I have reade that the French King Lewes the Eleventh (wanting an herald) sent a trumpetter to King Edward the Fourth, who delivered his message with so good a grace and pleasant speech, that he got great commendation for the same: which is an example for Trumpetters to learne to speake well, for often times they are to be sent on messages. He and the Drummer are to goe often into the Stable, to acquainte the horses with the sounde of the trumpet, and the noise of the drumme. And so I leave them to be instructed by Leivetenants of horsemen and Capitaines of footemen.

---

*The Yeomen Waiters.*

THEY being to receive their instruction from the gentlemen Vshers and the yeomen Vshers, I will conclude with them as I did with the gentlemen waiters; which was to be diligent and obedient.

---

*The Lawnedry.*

FOR that the Countesse is to appointe such an ancient gentlewoman, or other as pleaseth her, to have the oversight both of Lawnedry and Nurcery, I will not set downe any directions for those places, wholly referring them to her honor's pleasure.

---

*The Porters.*

THEY should be men tall and stronge; they are to looke diligently that none filch and carry out at the gates, meate, or any thing else that they ought not to doe: Also, if any of the

house use to lye forth in the nightes, to give them warning to amend that fault; but if their admonition serve not, then to acquainte the cheife officers therewith. They must not suffer rogues and idle queanes to haunte about the gate. But treating of the Cheefe Officers, I had occasion to speake of the Porters Lodge, and therfor here I say the lesse to them. They are to be allowed a messe of meate at every meale, with breade and drinke, and the Armourers to eate with them. They are at meale times, and in the night, to see that the gates be securely shutt up. And with them I will shut up this simple discourse of household officers and servants. For where I purposed to set downe the order of the Clarke of the Kitchin's dayly booke, the Dockett of Provisions, a declaration of expences, and a remainder in that sorte, that I have best liked, yet knowing that in sundry noble howses the cheefe Officers and Clarkes keepe divers different formes concerning the same, and the keeping of their Audites; and that some may better like of them than that of mine, I doe forbear to put the same in writing. Onely I adde some notes in what sorte the booke of forreine paymente is to be kept; that at the end of six or twelve moneths, the Earle, if he please, may see the whole chardge of his household, stable, and forreine expences.

---

*A booke of forreine and extraordinary paymente.*

**T**HE booke should be large, that all such payments as are made within a yeare may be entered into the same. It is to be divided into severall titles, and to every of them left so many leaves as, by estimation, will containe the billes that concerne that title.

---

*Apparell for the Earle and the Countesse.*

**V**NDER this title is to be entered all bills payed to Jewellers, goldsmiths, mercers, wollen and linnen drapers, Silkemen or women, haberdashers, Taylors, Shoemakers, and all other of whom any stufte is bought that belongeth to Lord or Ladie.

*Apparell for the Earle his Children.*

**V**NDER this title are to be set downe all billes paide to any of the trades or occupations above written, for any apparell bought, or made for the saide children.

---

*Apparell for gentlewomen, pages, footemen and boyes.*

**V**NDER this title are to be entered all billes paid for them, vt supra.

---

*Expences in Journeying.*

**V**NDER this title to set downe the chardge of any Journey that the Earle or Countesse doth take; the expences of servants on horseback or foote sent forth upon businesse, or with letters or messages.

---

*Sutes in Law.*

**V**NDER this title you are to enter all fees and rewardes given to Sergeants, and other learned Counsell, to Attourneys and Solliciters, with all chardges of taking out of processes, commissions, all fees into the Exchequer, and other Courtes; chardges in suing out liveries, enrolling of deedes, &c. with all chardges laide out either by Solliciter, or any other that followeth Sutes in Law.

---

*Giftes.*

**V**NDER this title are to be set downe the King and Queenes Majesties new yeares gifts, whether the same be in golde, Jewells, or other such stuffs; likewise to the Prince his grace, or other great personages: And not onely for new yeares giftes, but for giftes at all other times bestowed, with all plate, velvett, or other silkes, cloth, or household furniture given to meaner personages.

*Forreine Rewardes.*

**I** DISTINGUISH theese from household rewardes, for that they are to be entred into household offices: as for Corne given to the Earle, the reward is to be entred into the office of the Bakehouse and Pantry; for beevea, muttons, and venison, with such like things, presented, the rewarde to be entred in the office of the Kitchin; for horses given, the rewarde is to be entred in the stable booke: but rewardes given to any that bringeth Jewells, plate, apparell, or household furniture, or that bring letters or messages, they are to be set downe vnder this title.

---

*Almes.*

**I**N former times Earles vsed to have their Chaplaine, who carried a bagg of small monye to give to the poore, as they traueiled; but that is now out of use. If any of their servants lay forth any, it is to be entred in this title. But I wish both Earle and Lady to have, either of them, a privy purse, and themselves to give to the poore, that the right hande may not knowe what the left hande giveth.

---

*Buildings and Preparations.*

**V**NDER this title are to be sett downe all timber, stone bricke, slates, tiles, iron, leade, glasse, plaister, lime, &c.: and also the billes of all Carpenters, Joyners, Masons, and all other tradesmen, and men of occupations, and labourers, what soever they be, with the cariage of all timber, stone, etc.

---

*Household stuffe and Furniture.*

**V**NDER this title are to be set downe all billes payde for plate, hangings, bedding, linnens, napry, chaires, stooles, &c.

*Bookes bought.*

**V**NDER this title are to be set downe all bookes, papers, parchment, wax, standishes, Inkehornes, Inkepottes, Inkedust, and boxes, Incke, Pennes, and Quilles, etc. And here I doe wish the Earle not to be sparing of his purse, but to have a faire Library, furnished with bookes both of Divinitye and Philosophy, Astrology, Cosmography, Lawe, Arte of Warr, Heraldry; but especially to be furnished with bookes Historicall, both concerning the Church, and also all Countreyes and Commonwealthes, with Globes, Cards, and Mappes; and, as leasure will serve, to exercise himselfe in reading and perusing of them.

---

*Physicke and Chirurgery.*

**V**NDER this title are all fees and rewardes given to Phisitions, Chirurgions, and Apothecaries, with their billes of Physicke and Chirurgery stuffe to be set downe.

---

*Surveyes and keeping of Audites.*

**V**NDER this title are to be set downe the chardges of Surveyors, Auditors, Receivers, and such as goe with them about those affaires.

---

*Wages and Liveryes.*

**S**OME use to set the same downe as a forreine paiement, but I should it to be of houshold, and to be put into the docket and entred in the office of the Spicerye; but that may be as the Officers shall best like of. And if there be other payments that seeme not fitt to be entred in these titles, the Officers may set



downe such other as they thincke good ; for neither in householde  
nor forreine Causes doe I take upon me to sett downe perfect  
rules and orders, but some rules to helpe such as are not expe-  
rienced. As in the beginning I protested I had neither president  
nor recorde to followe, so doe I now further affirme (and that  
moste trulye) that in my time I have not seene any, and so may  
you guesse by this my worthlesse worke, which is so harsh  
and unpleasante that I thincke you will be as weary  
in the reading as I of the writing, but if you be,  
blame yourselfe; for as I entend not to main-  
taine errorrs committed, noe more will  
I excuse faultes escaped, and as it  
is private for yourself so make  
it not publicke to  
my disgrace.

F I N I S.

ONE NOV 15 1980

~~APR 17 58 H~~

~~MAR - 5 68 H~~

~~MAR 2 1975~~

28 20 740

MAR 02 1970 H

**Cancelled**

**Cancelled**

Some rules and orders for the gover  
Widener Library 002821861



3 2044 086 753 613